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1 The MONARC toolset for simulating large network-distributed processing systems

Legrand, I.C.; Newman, H.B.

Simulation Conference, 2000. Proceedings. Winter , Volume: 2 , 2000

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3 New materials and process technologies for vertical cavity surface emitting lasers

Iga, K.

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4 Legion-a view from 50,000 feet

Grimshaw, A.S.; Wulf, W.A.

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Clark, M.G.

Circuits, Devices and Systems, IEE Proceedings- , Volume: 141 Issue: 1 , Feb. 1994

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Page(s): 529 -537[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text\]](#) [JNL](#)**10 An interface providing portability for operating system kernels: the BIGSAM ideal mac***Millard, B.R.; Miller, D.S.; Barrett, T.J.*Computers and Communications, 1988. Conference Proceedings., Seventh Annual International Ph Conference on , 1988
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Japanese I/O technology-where it is and how it got there

- Myers, R.A.

IBM Japan Yamato Lab., Kanagawa, Japan

This paper appears in: CompEuro '89., 'VLSI and Computer Peripherals. VLSI and Microelectronic Applications in Intelligent Peripherals and their Interconnection Networks', Proceedings.

On page(s): P/2 - P/8

8-12 May 1989

1989

ISBN: 0-8186-1940-6

Number of Pages: xiv+791

References Cited: 25

INSPEC Accession Number: 3577177

Abstract:

Japanese companies are currently among the world leaders in developing and marketing computer input (I/O) devices, particularly facsimile transceivers, CRT and flat-panel displays, and matrix and laser printers. The situation has developed from a base of inexpensive, high-quality, mass-produced consumer products originating from word-processors and TV sets to cameras and wristwatches. There are many aspects of the Japanese economy which have made this possible. The author assesses the status of current Japanese I/O devices and attempts to draw some conclusions from the ways by which Japanese entrepreneurs have utilized a strong mass-produced consumer goods in combination with the underlying nature of the country to develop computer peripherals which in many cases are technological leaders.

Index Terms:

computer input-output devices; matrix printers; Japanese economy; Japanese I/O technology; Japanese facsimile transceivers; CRT; flat-panel displays; laser printers; mass-produced consumer products; word-processors; TV sets; cameras; wristwatches; Japanese society; Japanese I/O devices; Japanese electronic components; computer peripherals; computer peripheral equipment

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L9: Entry 4 of 12

File: USPT

Dec 21, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6006141

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6006141 A

TITLE: Numerical controller

DATE-ISSUED: December 21, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Yoneda; Takao	Nagoya	N/A	N/A	JPX
Hotta; Takayuki	Nagoya	N/A	N/A	JPX
Sakakura; Moriaki	Nagoya	N/A	N/A	JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 700/169; 700/177

ABSTRACT:

A numerical controller includes a control section for controlling operation of a machine, an application section which is separated from the control section and adapted to input data into the control section and to monitor a control status, and a communication network for connecting the control section and the application section. This structure makes it possible to reduce the overall size of the numerical controller. A program for a new function or an abnormality diagnosis program is also transmitted from the application section to the control section when required.

4 Claims, 11 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 11

WEST **Generate Collection**

L9: Entry 5 of 12

File: USPT

May 25, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5907491

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5907491 A

TITLE: Wireless machine monitoring and communication system

DATE-ISSUED: May 25, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Canada; Ronald G.	Knoxville	TN	N/A	N/A
Robinson; James C.	Knoxville	TN	N/A	N/A
Czyzewski; Zbigniew	Knoxville	TN	N/A	N/A
Pearce; James W.	Lenoir City	TN	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 700/108; 340/3.1, 340/3.51, 700/109, 700/110, 700/174, 702/182,
702/33**ABSTRACT:**

A wireless machine monitoring and communication system includes one or more machine monitors which attach to one or more machines to sense a physical characteristic of the machine, such as vibration or temperature, and to produce wireless transmissions corresponding to the sensed characteristic. A command station executes machine status polling in accordance with a time-division communication protocol and processes machine status data obtained during polling to determine the status of the machine. The machine monitor incorporates a wireless transmitter for transmitting at least status information, and the command station incorporates a wireless receiver for receiving monitor transmissions. To conserve power, the machine monitors are turned on only at preprogrammed times in accordance with the time-division communication protocol. Each machine monitor includes a receiver and the command station includes a transmitter to enable the command station to send commands to each machine monitor. A microcomputer in each monitor analyzes sensor data and a memory stores the analyzed sensor data. Repeaters are employed as necessary to assist in propagating wireless transmissions throughout the system. A tachometer sensor is employed at each machine to provide monitors and sensors with information relating to machine speed. A computer network is connected to the command station for transferring data and for controlling the overall operation of the system.

58 Claims, 10 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 10

WEST **Generate Collection**

L9: Entry 9 of 12

File: USPT

Apr 4, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5404231

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5404231 A

TITLE: Sender-based facsimile store and forward facility

DATE-ISSUED: April 4, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bloomfield, Mark C.	Marietta	GA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 358/400; 358/405, 358/407, 358/440

ABSTRACT:

A facility which, in its most preferred method and apparatus embodiments, enhances facsimile communication through a public switched telephone network between a sender at a transmitting facsimile machine and an intended recipient at a receiving facsimile machine by providing sender-based store and forward services which help ensure confidential, timely delivery of facsimile information through, for any particular facsimile transaction, analyzing sender facsimile bitmapped image data to confirm billing availability and recognize a notification facsimile telephone number and a confirmation facsimile telephone number, transmitting generated notification facsimile data to a facsimile machine at the notification facsimile telephone number to produce a notification report providing notification of pending, available confidential facsimile data, transmitting sender facsimile data to a receiving facsimile machine during a telephone call from an intended recipient at the receiving facsimile machine upon receiving a valid confidential retrieval code from the intended recipient, and subsequently transmitting generated confirmation facsimile data to a facsimile machine at the confirmation facsimile telephone number to produce a delivery confirmation report suggesting delivery not only to a facsimile machine, but to the intended recipient, wherein the confidential retrieval code is randomly generated and shown on the notification report unless supplied by the sender with the sender facsimile data, and wherein a monitoring service is provided whereby delivery status information is made available to the sender.

5 Claims, 15 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 15

WEST **Generate Collection**

L9: Entry 10 of 12

File: USPT

Mar 14, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5398257

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5398257 A

TITLE: Copier and monitoring network

DATE-ISSUED: March 14, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Groenteman; Frank S.	Dallas	TX	75205	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 375/130; 399/8**ABSTRACT:**

A copying machine (10) includes copying circuitry (14) controlled by a copier processor (12). The copier processor (12) gathers and generates status information for the copying machine (10) and this status information is transmitted to a remote processor by a wireless transceiver (18). A transceiver processor (16) may be used to analyze the status information and control operation of the wireless transceiver (18). The wireless transceiver (18) may also receive information and corrective action in response to the transmitted status information for use by the copier processor (12) in controlling operation of the copying circuitry (14). A monitoring network can be formed using a plurality of copying machines (10) that send status information to a base processor (22) through a base transceiver (24). The base processor (22) can initiate appropriate action in response to received status information. A store and forward repeater (26) may be used to allow the base processor (22) to communicate with copying machines out of range of the wireless transceiver operational area.

17 Claims, 2 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 4
Number of Drawing Sheets: 1

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L9: Entry 12 of 12

File: USPT

Feb 17, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4251858

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4251858 A

TITLE: Paging, status monitoring and report compiling system for support, maintenance and management of operator-supervised automatic industrial machines

DATE-ISSUED: February 17, 1981

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Cambigue; Arthur E.	Auburn	WA	N/A	N/A
Burton; James M.	Seattle	WA	N/A	N/A
Tieden; Jansey D.	Puyallup	WA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 700/3, 340/3.1, 340/311.2, 700/169, 700/81, 710/260**ABSTRACT:**

A distributed microcomputer network is interconnected with a plurality of operator-supervised, numerically controlled (N/C) machines, visual display paging boards, terminal printers and CRT/keyboard terminals for communicating operator-originated CALLs (requests for assistance) to support personnel via the paging boards and terminal printers, and for sensing and transmitting encoded signals representing the STATUS of each machine to a central control room where the current status of the various machines is displayed on a CRT and where a central data processor compiles periodic reports of the operating history of each machine and stores such reports on a permanent recording. The microcomputer network includes a separate microcomputer for each machine for receiving and concentrating CALL and STATUS data at the individual machine level. These machine microcomputers and their associated machines are divided into separate groups and each group is linked, by a serial transmit/receive data path, to a local microcomputer which further concentrates CALL and STATUS data received from the individual machine microcomputers of the associated group, and which is linked to a visual display microcomputer that controls a paging board assigned to that group of machines. A front end microcomputer, collects the CALLs from all of the local microcomputers and hence their associated display microcomputers for causing all CALLs to be displayed on all of the paging boards located throughout the plant area.

13 Claims, 18 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 12
Number of Drawing Sheets: 13

WEST **Generate Collection**

L10: Entry 1 of 32

File: USPT

Mar 27, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6208428 B1
TITLE: Printing system and charging method thereof

BSPR:

That is, according to a seventh aspect of the present invention, a printing system including a server computer, a plurality of client computers connected to the server computer through a network and a printer which is to be used commonly by the client computers and notices a status and construction of the printer to the server computer is featured by that the server computer comprises a status storing database for storing data of the status and construction of the printer and noticing a generation of update of the data, printer status monitor means for acquiring data of the status and construction from the printer and storing the data in the status storing database, printing data transfer monitor means for storing a name of a printing data producer transferred from the higher rank device to the printer and values of total print numbers before a transfer of the printing data acquired from the printer and after the printing data is printed by and ejected from the printer in the status storing database, printer status display means for displaying a current status of the printer by acquiring the data of the status and construction from the status storing database and monitoring a generation of update of the data and print charging log producing means for producing a record of an accumulated number of prints for every producer's name by acquiring the name of the producer of the printing data in transfer and the number of prints of the printing data from the status storing database every transfer of the printing data from the higher rank device to the printer and network communication means for transmitting an access to the data of the status and construction in the status storing database from the client computers through the network, and that each client computer comprises means for copying the data in the status storing database in the printer through the network communication means and means for monitoring the status and construction of the printer and changing the setting of the printer.

BSPR:

According to an eighth aspect of the present invention, a charging method of a printing system including a server computer, a plurality of client computers connected to the server computer through a network and a printer which is to be used commonly by the client computers and notices a status and construction of the printer to the server computer is featured by that the server computer executes the steps of storing data of the status and construction of the printer and noticing a generation of update of the data, acquiring data of the status and construction from the printer and storing the data in the status storing database, storing a name of a printing data producer transferred from the higher rank device to the printer and values of total print numbers before a transfer of the printing data acquired from the printer and after the printing data is printed by and ejected from the printer in the status storing database, displaying a current status of the printer by acquiring the data of the status and construction from the status storing database and monitoring a generation of update of the data, producing a record of an accumulated number of prints for every producer's name by acquiring the name of the producer of the printing data in transfer and the number of prints of the printing data from the status storing database every transfer of the printing data from the higher rank device to the printer and transmitting an access to the data of the status and construction in the status storing database from the client computers through the network, and that each client computer executes the steps of copying the stored data of the status and construction in the printer by accessing the stored data and monitoring the stored data of the status and construction and changing the setting of the printer.

BSPR:

According to a ninth aspect of the present invention, a recording medium recorded with a charging control program of a printing system including a server computer, a plurality of client computers connected to the server computer through a network and a printer which is to be used commonly by the client computers and notices a status and construction of the printer to the server computer is featured by that the charging control program instructs the server computer to store data of a status and construction of the printer and notice a generation of update of the data, to acquire data of the status and construction from the printer and store the data, to store a name of a printing data producer transferred from the higher rank device to the printer and values of total print numbers before a transfer of the printing data acquired from the printer and after the printing data is printed by and ejected from the printer, to display a current status of the printer by acquiring the data of the status and construction from the status storing database and monitoring a generation of update of the data, to produce a record of an accumulated number of prints for every producers name by acquiring the name of the producer of the printing data in transfer and the number of prints of the printing data every transfer of the printing data from the higher rank device to the printer and to transmit an access to the stored data of the status and construction from the client computers through the network, and that the charging control program instructs each of the client computer to perform the access to copy the data of the status and construction in the printer, to monitor the status and construction of the printer to change the setting of the printer.

CLPR:

23. A charging method of a printing system including a server computer, a plurality of client computers connected to said server computer through a network and a printer which is to be used commonly by the plurality of said client computers and notices a status and construction of said printer to said server computer, wherein said server computer executes the steps of storing data of the status and construction of said printer and noticing a generation of update of the data, acquiring data of the status and construction from said printer and storing the data in said status storing database, storing a name of a printing data producer transferred from said server computer to said printer and values of total print numbers before a transfer of the printing data acquired from said printer and after the printing data is printed by and ejected from said printer in said status storing database, displaying a current status of said printer by acquiring the data of the status and construction from said status storing database and monitoring a generation of update of the data, producing a record of an accumulated number of prints for every name of printing data producer by acquiring the name of the producer of the printing data in transfer and the number of prints of the printing data from said status storing database every transfer of the printing data from said server computer to said printer and transmitting an access to the data of the status and construction in said status storing database from the plurality of said client computers through said network, and

WEST

L10: Entry 6 of 32

File: USPT

Nov 9, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5982994 A
TITLE: Network printer apparatus and LAN network system

DEPR:

The status controller 31b monitors the data from the communication controller 31d, and when the data is a message of abnormality, the status controller 31b transmits it to the menu controller 31a (Step 603). When the menu controller 31a receives the message, it automatically displays the abnormality of the network printer apparatus 20 on the display screen (Step 604).

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 Generate Collection

L10: Entry 10 of 32

File: USPT

Feb 11, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5603060 A

TITLE: Method of controlling copy machines from a remote location

DEPR:

With reference to the drawings, and particularly FIG. 1, the present copier monitoring system is capable of automatically monitoring, collecting and storing copier profiles, service records and diagnostics from a plurality of copier machines 2, located at various locations, from a central location or data collection point 4. To accommodate for the differences between various copier models of both like and different manufacturers, a translator 6 is used to provide a uniform interface between the copier and the central data collection point 4 for the copier status information. A translator 6 is a microcomputer with specialized hardware and software that is customized to the particular copier and serves as an addressable node in the network. The translator 6 is located at each copier site and communicates with the copier 2 through the use of a data tap (see FIGS. 2, 3 and 4) which monitors the status information transmitted from the copier control computer 10 to the copier status display 12 along a control panel data cable 18.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L10: Entry 22 of 32

File: USPT

Jul 26, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5333286 A
TITLE: Two way copier monitoring system

DEPR:

With reference to the drawings, and particularly FIG. 1, the present copier monitoring system is capable of automatically monitoring, collecting and storing copier profiles, service records and diagnostics from a plurality of copier machines 2, located at various locations, from a central location or data collection point 4. To accommodate for the differences between various copier models of both like and different manufacturers, a translator 6 is used to provide a uniform interface between the copier and the central data collection point 4 for the copier status information. A translator 6 is a microcomputer with specialized hardware and software that is customized to the particular copier and serves as an addressable node in the network. The translator 6 is located at each copier site and communicates with the copier 2 through the use of a data tap 8 (see FIGS. 2, 3 and 4) which monitors the status information transmitted from the copier control computer 10 to the copier status display 12 along a control panel data cable 18.

WEST **Generate Collection**

L10: Entry 24 of 32

File: USPT

Jun 15, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5220674 A

TITLE: Local area print server for requesting and storing required resource data
and forwarding printer status message to selected destination

DEPR:

If during the actual generation of printed material a printer 16a or 16b needs attention, because, for example, the paper supply has been exhausted, an appropriate status message is transmitted from the printer through the driver 40 to the status collector 48. The status collector 48 will then generate one or more status messages for forwarding to the operator monitored operator console 20, the printing client 18a, 18b and the system manager 46 for display on the server console 51. After the condition requiring attention is satisfied, the printer will inform the system manager that it is again able to operate. During the period the printer 16a, 16b is inoperable, the server job controller 40 may still be able to accept data for the printing request being served. However, it would inform other network components of the current, inoperable, state of the printer 16a, 16b.

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PGPB	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	L4
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PGPB	12 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L4</u>
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JPAB	12 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L5</u>
PGPB	12 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L4</u>
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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	l2 same monitor\$3 same display\$3	32	<u>L10</u>
USPT	l3.ab.	12	<u>L9</u>
TDBD	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L8</u>
DWPI	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L7</u>
EPAB	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L6</u>
JPAB	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L5</u>
PGPB	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	0	<u>L4</u>
USPT	l2 same (monitor\$3 or display\$3)	188	<u>L3</u>
USPT	l1 same (transmit\$4 or send\$3)	447	<u>L2</u>
USPT	(machine\$1 or printer\$1) same status\$2 same network\$1	1125	<u>L1</u>